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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1780.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath pleaſed Almighty God, the Father of all mercies, amidſt the viciſſitudes and calamities of war, to beſtow bleſſings on the people of theſe ſtates, which call for their devout and thankful acknowledgments, more eſpecially in the late remarkable interpoſition of his watchful providence, in reſcuing the perſon of our commander in chief and the army from imminent dangers, at the moment when treaſon was ripened for execution: in proſpering the labours of the huſbandmen, and cauſing the earth to yield its increaſe in plentiful harveſts; and above all, in continuing to us the enjoyment of the goſpel of peace:

It is therefore recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to ſet apart Thurſday, the ſeventh day of December next, to be obſerved as a day of public thankſgiving and prayer; that all the people may aſſemble on that day to celebrate the praiſes of our Divine Benefactor; to confeſs our unworthineſs of the leaſt of his favours, and to offer our fervent ſupplications to the God of all grace, that it may pleaſe him to pardon our heinous tranſgreſſions and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve our brethren who are anywiſe afflicted or diſtreſſed; to ſmile upon our huſbandry and trade; to direct our public councils and lead our forces by land and ſea to victory; to take our illuſtrious ally under his ſpecial protection, and favour our joint councils and exertions for the eſtabliſhment of ſpeedy and permanent peace; to cheriſh all ſchools and ſeminaries of education, and to cauſe the knowledge of Chriſtianity to ſpread over all the earth.

Done in Congreſs, this eighteenth day of October, 1780, and in the fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Atteſt. SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, *Preſident.*

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, ſſ.

ON the ſixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty, before me John Ord, Eſquire, one of the Juſtices of the Peace for the city and county of Philadelphia, perſonally appeared William Weſſcott, commander on board the ſloop Elizabeth, the property of Iſaac Hartman, of the iſland of St. Croix, Eſq; who, being duly ſworn on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, did depoſe, declare and ſay, that he was ſhipped by and received his inſtructions from the ſaid Hartman to proceed with the ſaid ſloop Elizabeth to New-York and Philadelphia, as a flag, having Doctor Kuhn and family on board as paſſengers: That he, this deponent, is neither directly or indirectly intereſted in the ſaid ſloop Elizabeth: That on the twenty-third day of September, laſt paſt, they arrived at the city of New-York, and on the firſt inſtant they ſailed from thence, and arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday the eighth following: That no merchandize whatever was ſhipped on board ſaid ſloop at St. Croix; and that every article mentioned in the manifeſt was brought to Philadelphia and there ſtored. And this deponent further ſaith, that no goods or merchandize were landed at New-York or ſhipped on board the ſaid ſloop Elizabeth there. And further this deponent ſaith not.

WILLIAM WESSCOTT.

Sworn before me, John Ord.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and to be ſold, wholeſale and retail, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the ſtore formerly occupied by Mr. James Cunning, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, juſt oppoſite the Meal-market,

DARK, blue, brown, cinnamon, claret and cloth coloured ſuperfine broadcloths; brown, claret, blue and cloth coloured ſeconds; blue, brown and light coloured naps; velvets of all colours, ribb'd, plain, ſpotted and flowered; drawboys; fine and coarſe cambricks and lawns; broad and narrow Ruſſia ſheeting; checks; worſted and ſilk hoſe; a beautiful aſſortment of chintz and calicoes; figured and plain minionet lawns; minionet lawn handkerchiefs; white, blue and brown ſerges; fine and coarſe linens; white pelongs, ſarſnets and perſians; black mode; womens white gloves; tapes; white and coloured threads; ſilk gauze; corded dimities; a large quantity of the beſt ſewing ſilk; ribbons; ſilk handkerchiefs; ivory combs; a quantity of coarſe milled hoſe; writing paper; ſnuff in bottles.----Alſo excellent claret in hogſheads and bottles.

Said Kean's induſtry and attention will be directed to the procuring the beſt goods, to keep a general aſſortment, and to ſell at the loweſt prices the ſituation of the times will admit. Perſons having goods to diſpoſe of cheap, for caſh in hand, may find a purchaſer. At the ſtore conſtant attendance will be given, the ſtricteſt punctuality obſerved, and every endeavour exerciſed to give general ſatisfaction.

Newtown, Bucks county, Oct. 20, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given to all tavern keepers and retailers of ſpirituous liquors in the ſaid county, that unleſs they take out their licences before the twelfth day of December next, that they will be proceeded againſt by indictment as keepers of tipling houſes.

JAMES BENEZET, Clerk of Seſſions.

N. B. It is expected that they and all others concerned as retailers now, or who have been, and are in arrear, will pay off their exciſe duty before ſaid time, or they will be proceeded againſt as by law directed.

JOHN HART, Collector.

TO be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 15th of November next, two valuable Plantations or tracts of LAND, late the eſtate of James M'Connaughy, deceaſed, in Cheſter county; one of them ſituate in Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, about a mile and a half from Reading Furnace, now in tenure of Abraham Beatty, containing 200 acres, about 90 whereof cleared, and good plough-land, 8 or 10 acres of meadow, and more may be made, the reſt well timbered. The other ſituate in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, three miles from the former tract, one from Brandywine meeting-houſe, and one from ſaid M'Connaughy's forge, containing 156 acres, about 80 thereof cleared and good plough-land, four acres of meadow and more may be made, the reſt well timbered, the whole well watered, now in tenure of James Cupples. The ſale to be on the premiſes, to begin at ſaid Abraham Beatty's at 9 o'clock, and at ſaid Cupple's at 2 o'clock the ſame day, either for hard or Continental money. An indiſputable title will be given for both; the terms will be made known on the day of ſale. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes may apply to Dan Griffith, Eſq; or to John Elliot. Attendance will be given at ſaid times and places by DAN GRIFFITH, MICHAEL GRAHAM, and JOHN ELLIOT. ¶

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 16th of October inſt. out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living at Kennet Square, in Cheſter county, a dun coloured HORSE, about 14 hands and a half high, ſeven years old laſt ſpring, black mane and tail, a black liſt along his back, a black ſtreak on each ſhoulder near his withers, branded E on the near ſhoulder. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that he may be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Five Hundred Dollars for the horſe only, paid by PETER BELL.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 14th of October inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, a black MARE, five years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, low carriage, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, part of each of her hind feet white, and ſhod all round. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN SHARP, or ANDREW BOYD. ¶

I HAVE for ſale a very valuable tract of LAND, in Prince William and Fauquier counties, containing 3819 acres, whereon are ſeveral valuable improvements, the land equal in quality to any in that part of the country, the whole well watered, and one exceeding convenient place for building any kind of water-works, with a great plenty of water for any purpoſe; it is ſituated within 40 miles of Frederickſburg, and for the convenience of ſelling is divided into ſixteen farms, which will be ſold ſeparate or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. I will take Continental currency, hard money, waggons and horſes, or young Negroes for pay; and provided I get half in hand will take the other in yearly payments, payable in tobacco or ſpecie. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the aforeſaid tract, or any part thereof, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on Bullſkin, in Berkley county, in the State aforeſaid.

¶ WILLIAM ASKEW.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the Public, that a few doors above Market-ſtreet, in Front ſtreet, they carry on the MANTUA-MAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, in the neweſt and neateſt faſhions. Thoſe Ladies who chooſe to favour them with their cuſtom may depend on expedition, neatneſs, and the loweſt prices.

HANNAH MATLOCK,
BETSEY COLLINS.

N. B. They have for ſale, Peaſe, Beans, Oat-Meal, and a good aſſortment of Garden Seeds. Captains of veſſels or others may be ſupplied with any of the above articles on the ſhorteſt notice.

Alſo for ſale, a good COW. ‖

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 30th ult. out of Captain Rankin's fields, Lawſon's Plains, near the Red Lyon, in New-Caſtle county, a ſmall brown MARE, has a ſmall crop off her near ear, ſhod all round, and trots light. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have One Hundred and Twenty Dollars reward; but if ſtolen and the thief brought to juſtice, a further reward of One Hundred Dollars, paid by DAVID MORGAN, near Langwood's tavern, Cæcil county.

TAKEN UP in the ſubſcriber's incloſure, on the firſt of September laſt, at the Blue-Ball, near Cannawag bridge, York county, Mount-Pleaſant townſhip,

AN Iron Grey HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, and about 13 hands high, a natural pacer, branded on the near buttock LB, and on the off ſide one H, and ſome other letter not perceivable. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. † JAMES M'CUTCHEN.

Lower Merion, October 18, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, the latter end of Auguſt laſt, A ſmall Brown and White Spotted STEER, about four years old, branded on the horn, FOYARD. The owner coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to RUDOLPH LATCH.

WANTED to HIRE,

A WOMAN who is capable of engaging in the work of a family, and can be well recommended. Alſo, a BOY or GIRL of an honeſt family, to be bound for any number of years. Enquire of the Printers.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Antrim townſhip, Cumberland county, on the 8th of Auguſt laſt, A Brown HORSE, about 6 years old, 15 hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſhod all round, neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ‡ JOHN RULE.

September, 26, 1780.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's meadow, near York-Town, Two HORSES, one a black, about 13 hands high, 9 years old, one white ſpot on his wither, occaſioned by the collar; neither brand nor ear mark; had one ſhoe on when ſtolen. The other a dun colour, with a black mane and tail, a black ſtrake along his back, ſix years old, 15 hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, one hind foot white, the hoof white, was ſhod before: Both natural trotters; the dun can pace a ſmall travel. Whoever takes up ſaid horſes ſhall have *Five Hundred Dollars*, and for the thieves and horſes *Eight Hundred Dollars*, and reaſonable charges, paid by me, JOSHUA HUTTON, or ROBERT DUNN, in York-Town. ‖

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lurgan townſhip, Cumberland county, State of Pennſylvania, about two years ago, two STEERS, one black, with a brown back, cropt in both ears; the other red, cropt in one ear, with a white ſpot on the off ſhoulder. The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the coſts. ¶ THOMAS GREER.

Lately imported from France, Holland and St. Euſtatia, and to be SOLD wholeſale, by

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his ſtore, on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, the fifth door above Market-ſtreet, and two doors below Mr. Jeremiah Warder's,

A FEW bales of blue and white Welch plains, ſuitable for Negroe's clothing, 9-qr. roſe blankets, blue and brown broadcloths, brown and green ſerges, fine hairbines and cambletts, mens worſted hoſe, white and brown flemiſh ſheetings, yd. wd. hollands, Iriſh and laval linens, German dowlaſs, ditto ozenbrig, Ruſſia drilling, 7-8ths, yd. and apron wd. cotton check, chintzes and calicoes, cambricks and lawns, muſlins and humhums, black and white plain, ſpotted and chain gauzes, gauze handkerchiefs, kentings, India dimities, plain and figured ribbands, printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs, check ditto, bandanoes, black and white modes and ſattins, ell wd. perſians, black, white, blue, green, red and pink perſians and ſarſnets, mantuas, black ſilk for breeches, black princes ſtuff, womens ſilk mitts, thread hoſe, tablecloths and napkins, quality bindings, bobbins, cap, apron and filliting tapes, Scotch, ſtitching and coloured threads, beſt ſcarf twiſt, gartering, writing and wrapping paper, Engliſh playing cards, Leghorn hats, ivory combs, pins and needles, plated and metal buckles, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, razors and ſciſſars, awlblades, H and HL hinges, but and table ditto, bureau deſk furniture, deſk, cheſt and padlocks, handſaws, half-round and three ſquare files, and a variety of other HARDWARE.

Alſo a few caſks of Six penny nails, ſeveral boxes of china, Weſt-India rum of a good quality by the hogſhead, indigo by the barrel or dozen wt. loaf ſugar, coffee, green tea, &c. &c. Likewiſe two or three iron ſtoves 6 w.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1780.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

PETER and *WILLIAM WIKOFF,*

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, oppoſite Elfrey's Alley,

AN ASSORTMENT of European and Weſt-India GOODS, among which are, ſuperfine broad cloths, midling and low priced ditto, ſuperfine India chintz, muſlins, gauzes and ſilks, linen, cotton and ſilk handkerchiefs, hairbines, calimancoes, and other ſtuffs, cotton velvets, ſerge denim, ſerges, baize, rattinets, pluſh, ſilk ſtockings, pins, buttons, buckles, hinges, locks, wool cards, fine Indian robes, flannel and blankets.

Alſo rum, ſugar, bohea and hyſon tea of the beſt quality, red port wine, and Madeira wines of different prices and qualities, ſome of which is as good as the beſt that ever was brought into this country, which they will ſell by the pipe or leſſer quantity. 6 w.

Drumore townſhip, Lancaſter county, Sept. 23.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living at Fiſhing-Creek, in Cheſnut-Level, on the night of the 14th inſtant, A SORREL MARE, about 9 years old, and about 15 hands high, white mane and tail, bald face, ringle or wall eyes, ſlit in the off ear, her noſe is raw like, and is commonly ſcabbed, her hind feet and part of her legs white, is high in the ſhoulder, and ſeems to gloom when a ſtranger comes near her: She commonly trots, and has a lofty carriage, and ſuppoſed to be with colt. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief ſhall have the above reward, and for the mare only, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by me,

JOHN DENNIS.

By the ship Patty, Capt. Marquis, from Glasgow; and the Swift Packet, Captain Hall, from Falmouth, arrived at New-York, with the Auguſt mail, we have the following advices.

LONDON, *July* 13

GOVERNMENT has iſſued proper notices to all the American refugees, belonging to the province of South-Carolina, to hold themſelves in readineſs to depart for that colony, it being declared to be in the King's peace.

The affecting ſpeech of the Recorder, and the awful ſilence which prevailed on Tueſday night, when ſentence of death was pronounced on the convicts, afforded one of the moſt ſolemn ſcenes that ever was preſented in a court of juſtice. The Recorder ſaid, that painful as the taſk was to declare the judgment of the law to ſuch a number of young men, who by their crimes had juſtly forfeited their lives to the injured public, yet it was incumbent on him to remark, that the offences of which they were convicted were of ſo alarming a nature as to juſtify the exemplary puniſhment they were to ſuffer. He exhorted them to reflect on the horrid confuſion and diſtreſs brought upon many worthy and innocent families by their depredations, whoſe houſes were deſtroyed, and property invaded, inſomuch that ſeveral of them were reduced to beggary, who before enjoyed all the comforts of life. He enlarged upon the enormity of opening the goal of Newgate, and letting looſe a deſperate banditti of the outcaſts of ſociety, to further their wickedneſs and oppreſſion upon individuals. But at the ſame time that juſtice demanded the forfeit of their exiſtence, he could not refrain from commiſerating the unhappy infatuation of ſeveral of the convicts, who, no doubt, heedleſsly were driven by the current of popular deluſion, and acted without conſidering the conſequences. He then took occaſion to remind the unfortunate priſoners of the neceſſity there was to employ every moment to obtain forgiveneſs in another world, which would be more important than a pardon from an earthly King.

Yeſterday morning about half paſt nine o'clock the two following malefactors were executed at the end of Bow-ſtreet, near the place where they committed the facts, viz. Thomas Taplin, Captain of a party of rioters, for robbing Mr. Mahone, Apothecary, in Bow-ſtreet, and taking from him half a crown, under the influence of threats; and Richard Roberts, a lad of 17 years of age, for being concerned in pulling down Sir John Fielding's houſe.—They both behaved very penitent; the boy cried all the way, and Taplin addreſſed the populace to be careful how they joined any mob in future, leſt juſtice ſhould overtake them, and bring them to that untimely end. Roberts, ſeeing a number of boys about the gallows, ſaid, my dear lads, mind your maſters buſineſs, keep at home; had I done ſo, I had not been brought to this ſhameful end. About half paſt eleven o'clock, James Henry was brought out of Newgate, and carried to Holburn Hill, at which place he was executed, for ſetting fire to Mr. Langdale's dwelling-houſe, &c. He behaved himſelf with great penitence, and owned the juſtice of his ſentence. They were all attended to the ſeveral places of execution by the Gentlemen of the London Aſſociation, and a great number of conſtables. Some weights were put in Richard Roberts's pockets, being a ſlender lad, that he might be the ſooner out of his pain.

William Pateman, who was executed on Tueſday morning in Coleman-ſtreet, was but juſt turned of 20 years old, and would have had three freehold houſes, and 200l. as ſoon as he arrived at legal age.

July 22. Yeſterday morning about nine o'clock the three following malefactors were carried from Newgate to Old-Street-Road, oppoſite Golden Lane, and executed purſuant to their ſentence, viz. Thomas Price and James Burn, for a riot at the houſe of John Bradbury, the Crown Alehouſe, in Golden-Lane; and Benjamin Waters, for demoliſhing the houſe of Cornelius Murphy, a publican in the ſame Lane. They behaved very penitent, but Burn denied the fact for which he ſuffered to the laſt.

About half paſt ten o'clock Jonathan Stacey and George Staples were carried from Newgate, and executed oppoſite the houſe of Mr. Malo, near Little-Moorfields; the former for deſtroying the houſe of Mr. Dillon, in White-ſtreet, and the latter for demoliſhing the houſe of the ſaid Mr. Malo: They were very penitent. The Gentlemen of the London Aſſociation attended the Sheriffs, and the proceſſion was in the ſame manner as at the former executions.

The unhappy young man, James Jackſon, who was executed on Thurſday oppoſite Newgate, had been married only two months, and his wife was ſo affected at his being ordered for execution, that ſhe was immediately deprived of her ſenſes, and obliged to be carried to a madhouſe, where ſhe has been tied down in her bed ever ſince.

Auguſt 2. They write from Copenhagen, that an edict of his Daniſh Majeſty is juſt iſſued, proclaiming liberty to all the ſubjects of that crown to trade on their own account to the four quarters of the Globe, Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America, and that in conſequence of this ſome new commercial companies and ſocieties are forming.

It is ſaid to be fixed that Lord Carliſle goes Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the expiration of Lord Buckinghamſhire's government.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 31.

"It is now generally agreed on, that the Count d'Eſtaing is gone towards Cadiz, to take the command of the combined fleet; ſome aſſert poſitively, that he is going to America with twelve ſhips, which have ſailed from Breſt and Toulon to Cadiz, and that the Spaniſh fleet, conſiſting of 24 or 25 ſail, will be joined by 7 or 8 more, under the orders of M. Duchaffault, who will command the whole, it being not in the leaſt probable that it ſhould be under a Spaniſh Commander, eſpecially if a deſcent on England is intended; at leaſt the public are in hopes ſo much expence, and ſuch formidable preparations, will not be uſeleſs."

Auguſt 17. The Empreſs of Ruſſia has made a preſent to the Emperor of Germany, of a ſhip of the line and four frigates, in order to make his Imperial Majeſty a maritime power, and from the aſſiſtance of his name, to give a further colour to the Northern marine confederacy. The Emperor has ordered his new fleet to rendezvous at Oſtend, a port of his royal mother's, having no one of his own that will admit the ſmalleſt cutter in the Britiſh ſervice.

A very ſtrong memorial was diſpatched yeſterday to Mr. Harris, our Envoy at Peterſburgh, to be preſented without a moment's delay to the Empreſs, in conſequence of the preſent hoſtile appearance of the Ruſſian flag in the Britiſh channel, while the two nations reciprocally profeſs the moſt perfect amity towards each other.

There are now five ſail of the line lying at Spithead, all ready for ſea, which are only detained there for want of men.

The reaſon of the late very hot impreſs is ſaid to be owing to the advices received of the French fleet from Toulon having joined that of Spain from Cadiz.

A gentleman of rank, juſt arrived from Berlin, who attended a large review in that kingdom, being aſked by his Pruſſian Majeſty, "What he thought of the naval equipments in the North? Replied, He ſuppoſed they were made with a view of extending their ſeveral marines, at a time when neither of the contending nations could attend to their progreſs." "That may be, rejoined Frederick, but I think before they have amuſed themſelves ſix months longer out of their elements, we ſhall be able to ſhew the beſt part of them ſome tolerable land diverſion, and that upon their own continent."

Admiral Geary has with him 29 ſail of the line, without the Nonſuch, which will make 30. The Buffalo, which ſailed with a convoy about ten days ago for the Weſt-Indies, will only ſee them in the Bay, and then make up one of the ſquadron. Two ſhips of the line ſailed from Portſmouth, with a convoy about a month ago, whoſe orders were to ſee them as-far as the iſland of Madeira, then to join the grand fleet in the Bay; and ſix ſail of the line now at home will depart, without fail, about the middle of next week, which will make in the whole forty.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, July 9.

"This morning ſailed from this port the combined fleet, under the command of Don Lewis de Cordova, Director General of the fleet, compoſed of 22 ſail of the Spaniſh, and nine French, with ſix frigates, one covette, and three bilanders."

Advices are ſaid to be received from Admiral Geary, of his having gained intelligence of the combined fleet being ſeen cruiſing between Cape Ortugal and Cape Finiſtere; and that he had called a council of war in conſequence of it, when it was unanimouſly agreed to leave the Bay, and immediately proceed in queſt of them; and as the wind was then exceedingly fair, we have reaſon to expect ſome news of an action every hour.

The writers in the patriotic prints are beyond diſpute the *deepeſt* politicians in the nation! They are ſatisfied that Mr. Cumberland has no political object in view in his trip to the Continent—merely becauſe that gentleman affected to give out, that his intended reſidence in Portugal had been reſolved on ſolely for the purpoſe of œconomy, his private affairs having been diſordered by the conqueſt of Grenada. In former times it was cuſtomary for politicians to put on the maſk of diſſimulation, and to cover a real deſign by holding out a pretended one. But modern patriotic politicians, initiating Mr. Cumberland in the new ſchool, make him ſpeak the real object of his journey, and he muſt have œconomy only in view-----*becauſe he ſaid ſo at ſetting out.*

The wiſeacres who ſay that Mr. Cumberland left England to reſide in Portugal for the purpoſe of retrenching his family expences, will be ſo good as to inform the public why he left Portugal and went to Madrid? They are certainly bound in honour to clear Mr. Cumberland from the charge of folly and abſurdity that their aſſertion carries with it: For every man muſt be ſuppoſed to be abſolutely out of his ſenſes, who, in order to ſave money, ſhould quit his country retreat and repair to Madrid, St. Ildelphonſo and Aranjuez, and continually follow the court from one of thoſe places to another. Mr. Cumberland will certainly receive many civilities from the Spaniſh Grandees, but they muſt in the end be very coſtly, as it cannot be expected that Mr. C--------- will be a mere mumper, and never return a civility, by inviting ſome of the Lords and Ladies of the court to his table. How this may ſuit with his plan of œconomy or the ſtate of his finances, the very wiſe men muſt determine, who have declared that he went abroad for the ſole purpoſe of ſaving money.

BOSTON, *October* 19.

The privateer ſhip Tracy, Capt. Hopkins, of this port; the brig Providence, Capt. Warner, of Providence; and the privateer ſhip Hannibal, Capt. O'Brian, of Newbury, were lately taken by the Britiſh ſhips Intrepid and Cyclops, and carried into New-York.

Tueſday arrived here a light tranſport ſhip, prize to Capt Morris: She was bound from Jamaica to London, and ſailed in company with a fleet of 100 ſail, under convoy of two frigates.—Capt. Morris was left in ſight of the fleet when the prize parted from him.

About the middle of Auguſt a victualling fleet ſailed from Corke, together with a number of loaded ſhips from England, bound to New-York; on board the former were about 3000 *German recruits, under convoy of a* 50 *gun ſhip and two frigates. We received this account by a ſhip, one of the fleet, ſafe moored in Newport harbour. From London prints, down to the 7th of Auguſt, we have taken the following articles, viz.*

PARIS, *July* 27.

It ſeems the rendezvous of the ſhips that have not yet joined will be at Corunna, where M. d'Eſtaing is to take the command of the fleet.

There are great movements among the troops. Upwards of 40,000 men are already on the coaſts of Britanny, and ſeveral other regiments both foot and dragoons are filing off on that ſide. It is ſuſpected ſome grand project is on foot, that will come to light in the courſe of next month. Every thing is quiet as yet, but it is like the ſtilneſs of the air before the ſtorm. We can ſay nothing more; we muſt wait.

The moment our Court received the courier extraordinary from Madrid reſpecting the ſailing of the combined fleet, orders were ſent to Breſt to haſten the ſailing of every ſhip in that road. The ſhips wait only for the ſignal to ſail, which will probably not be until the arrival of the Spaniſh fleet.

The Rochfort ſquadron is at laſt arrived at Breſt. It was laden with warlike ſtores, particularly cannon, which have already ſerved to arm the Northumberland.

LONDON, *July* 2.

When the writers of miniſterial papers become advocates for a peace, mutually advantageous with America, even the Republicans (as it is the faſhion contemptuouſly to ſtile them) muſt applaud the ſolid rectitude of their counſels. It is the wiſh of all parties, that not one moment may be loſt in an attempt which is at once neceſſary, politic and benevolent; an attempt to connect the Coloniſts in one common intereſt with the Mother Country.

Yeſterday twelve witneſſes appeared againſt the preſent Jack Ketch, hangman at Hick's Hall, when a true bill was found againſt him, for being found plundering at the fire at the Romiſh Chapel, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

The Carolina merchants intend fitting out ſeveral armed ſhips, to ſtrengthen the convoy which is to accompany the fleet to Charleſtown.

Two thouſand barrels of porter are ordered to be ſhipped for Charleſtown, South-Carolina, as ſoon as poſſible.

When the laſt letters came from Bengal, which had a paſſage over land, they had juſt then compleated the regiment of European horſe, both officers and men; they conſiſt of 800; and is the firſt attempt of the kind ever made in the Eaſt-Indies.

July 4. We learn from Liſbon that a large body of Spaniſh forces have marched upon the frontiers of that kingdom, and a peremptory anſwer has been at the ſame time demanded from the Court of Portugal by the Spaniſh Miniſtry there, to the requeſt made by the Court of Madrid, that Engliſh ſhips of war of every denomination ſhall be refuſed admittance into the Portugueſe harbours. A copy of the late Spaniſh declaration, which is dated May 23, 1780, has been delivered by the Court of Portugal to our Envoy at Liſbon, and was immediately ſent home by the Milford frigate.

It is ſaid that the journal of the late Captain Cook is now in poſſeſſion of the Board of Admiralty, and will, we hope, in due time be communicated to the public.

Auguſt 3. Letters now in town, dated from Paris, are written by perſons whoſe ſituation in public life muſt have given them opportunities of authentic intelligence relative to ſome late proceedings in America. Amongſt other particulars, they remark (extraordinary as the circumſtance may appear) that the Coloniſts have *actually* reduced their enormous debt of two hundred millions of dollars to five millions ſterling; and that this manœuvre, ſo far from occaſioning the leaſt alarm, had given general ſatisfaction. Admitting the fact, ſuch a circumſtance muſt certainly furniſh our opponents on the other ſide of the Atlantic with freſh force to continue the war. The victory gained at Charleſtown is important; but its advantages muſt gradually leſſen, if they retard the peace.

Auguſt 7. It was ſome time the determination of Miniſters to have raiſed again the apprehenſions of an invaſion, for the purpoſe of procuring, if poſſible, freſh ſubſcriptions, and diverting the public attention from proſpects of more immediate and imminent danger. But it was ſuggeſted, ſoon after the inſtructions had been given to Lord N—— and the reſt of their runners, that this alarm would give an abſolute ſanction to the armed aſſociations in the ſeveral towns and counties of Britain, and add to the phalanx of oppoſition, which was already but too powerful and threatening. Owing to this diffidence of their ſtrength, they have ſpared this deluſion; and as the tumults happily intervened, to give them a temporary receſs and a new ground for impoſition, they ſay they have not felt the want of this never-failing expedient.

In all the offices of government, there has been for ſome months paſt ſuch a ſcarcity of money, that Miniſters begin at laſt to feel the diſtreſſes which they have brought upon their country. The contractors complain loudly of the delays which they meet with; but while they are obliged to wait for their money, they take advantage of the calamity, and ſerve the ſtate with commodities which even the preſent men, corrupt and indolent as they are, would not receive, if poverty had not made them ſubmiſſive. With an exhauſted exchequer, and an impoveriſhed country, they are involved in increaſed and ſtill increaſing buſineſs. At this moment they are intriguing, and what they call negotiating, in every Court in Europe; and there is a greater diſtribution of ſecret ſervice money than perhaps was ever known in any former period of Britiſh annals.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, July 4.

"The arrival of the Ruſſian fleet of fifteen ſail of the line, in our port, will ſoon be followed by the ſailing of the Dutch ſquadron, the Juſtice of 74 guns, the laſt ſhip fitted out, is to ſail into the road to-morrow; and the next day Vice-Admiral de Schindel will hoiſt his flag on board of her: We ſhall then have eight ſhips of the line, two of 50, and ſix frigates in commiſſion."

The grand fleet under Admiral Geary, now out on a cruize, conſiſts of twenty-nine ſail of the line of battle, and is ſhortly to be reinforced with eleven more, which will make forty capital ſhips.

It is ſaid the Miniſtry have, within theſe few days, procured a copy of M. de Ternay's inſtructions, in which it appears, that his deſtination is Halifax.—Luckily, the orders that were given to Admiral Greaves are as well calculated to fruſtrate the French Admiral's intentions, as if the Miniſtry had received information previous to his ſailing. Admiral Greaves's inſtructions are, to proceed to Cape Race, Newfoundland, to learn if any fleet had paſſed the Gulf of St. Lawrence; then to Halifax, in caſe of their being bound thither, or to Boſton; if at neither of thoſe places, to go to New-York.

By the Admiralty account, upwards of 50 frigates and ſloops of war, from 44 guns to 14, are now cruizing round this Iſland, in ſearch of privateers.

The Ruſſian ſecond ſquadron for the protection of neutral commerce were to ſail from Elſinore the firſt fair wind after the 25th of July. A fleet of Engliſh ſhips were alſo waiting at the ſame time, and were to ſail the firſt fair wind. Their convoy is the Two Siſters and Alfred armed ſhips, and a ſloop of war.

In conſequence of the great want of ſeamen, no more protections will be granted till his Majeſty's ſhips are properly manned.

Orders are ſent to Ireland, to impreſs into his Majeſty's ſervice all the uſeful hands they could, and ſend them to England as ſoon as poſſible.

It is reported that the Parliament will, ſoon after the next prorogation, which is the 24th inſt. be diſſolved by a royal proclamation, and new writs will be iſſued out for electing Members for counties, cities, and boroughs, throughout the kingdom.

Notwithſtanding the vigilance of Admiral Geary, the combined fleet of France and Spain have at laſt effected a junction off Ferrol, and conſiſt of not leſs than 52 ſhips of the line and 18 frigates.

FISH-KILL, *October* 26.

Extract of a letter from an officer of diſtinction, dated Cagnawaga, October 20.

"Gen. Van Renſſelaer with the militia, and the levies under Col. Du Bois, engaged the enemy under Sir John Johnſton yeſterday evening, at Fox's Mills, Tryon county; and, after a very ſevere action of three quarters of an hour, forced them to give way and croſs the river, leaving their plunder, baggage and priſoners behind them;—an hour's light would have given us the whole party. The action was general and vigorous. Col. Brown was killed in ſkirmiſhing in the fore part of the day. The country is deſolated from Fort Hunter up to Stone-Arabia, and a part of it—the grain and forage all deſtroyed. His Excellency the Governor was at the time of the action at this place, forcing a march, with a conſiderable force, to join

Gen. Van Renſſelaer in purſuing the enemy, who muſt, in all probability, fall into our hands.

"The above party alſo deſtroyed Schoharie on the 7th inſt. The inhabitants got in the forts, who, with the garriſons, are ſafe."

The following extract of a letter from a correſpondent at Albany, gives a more correct account of the enemy's procedures at Fort Ann and Fort George, than was inſerted in our laſt.

"*Albany, October* 21, 1780.

"Laſt week we were alarmed with an account that the enemy had taken Fort Ann, on which our militia marched to Half-Moon; when we were ordered to return, as the enemy had re-croſſed Lake George.—They came down South-Bay, and ſummoned Fort Ann to ſurrender, which it did immediately:—From thence they marched to Fort George, garriſoned by 80 of Warner's regiment, who were all, except 14, on a ſcout; who, we hear, were moſtly cut to pieces;—the officer refuſed to give up the Fort until he capitulated,—obtaining his parole, with liberty to take off the women and children.

"On Monday night laſt the enemy came to Ball's Town, where they have burnt eight or ten houſes, and carried off about 30 priſoners, among whom is Col. Gordon.

"On Thurſday Sir John Johnſton, Butler and Brant, made a deſcent on Schoharie, which they entirely deſtroyed with the grain, forage, &c. A priſoner who was taken, ſays they are 485 ſtrong, that they had with them only two or three of the Seneca Indians, and that Cahugas had returned without leave,—that they had a braſs graſs-hopper, a three pounder; and a four pound cohorn.

"From Schoharie they proceeded up the Mohawk river, deſtroying as far up as Stone Arabia. A letter from Cagnawaga gives the agreeable account of our people coming up, attacking, and compelling them to croſs the river, leaving their priſoners, plunder and baggage behind."

CHATHAM. *October* 25.

Further advices by the packet and other veſſels arrived at New-York, viz. That the trial of Lord George Gordon was deferred until the month of November—That Mr. Mansfield is appointed Solicitor-General—That 22 ſail of Ruſſian and Swediſh men of war arrived in Plymouth Sound, on which event the people were very much alarmed—That Sir Hugh Palliſer will have the command of a reinforcement of eight ſail of the line, ordered immediately for the Weſt-Indies to reinforce Sir George Rodney----That the Count d'Eſtaing is appointed Commander in Chief of all the troops, naval and military, to be employed in the ſecret expedition of France againſt the Engliſh---That Mr. Bull is appointed Governor of South Carolina.

TRENTON. *October* 25.

Returns of Members of the Legiſlature, received ſince our laſt.

Suſſex county. Council, John C. Symms, Eſq. Aſſembly, Edmund Martin, Hugh Hughes, Doctor Kennedy, Eſquires.

Eſſex county. Council, James Caldwell, Eſq. Aſſembly, Caleb Camp, Joſiah Hornblower, Daniel Marſh, Eſquires.

Cumberland county. Council, Jonathan Elmer, Eſquire. Aſſembly, Thomas Ewing, Samuel Ogden, Ladis Walling, Eſquires.

Morris county. Council, Silas Condict, Eſq. Aſſembly, William Winds, John Carl. Col. Lindſley, Eſquires.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 1.

By advices from Virginia we are informed, that the enemy's fleet, which lately ſailed from New-York, are arrived in Cheſapeak-bay. They have landed 800 men in the neighbourhood of Portſmouth, and ſome more in the Bay ſide of Princeſs-Ann County. On the 23d ult. in the morning they landed 1000 infantry and 100 cavalry at Newport-News, who immediately took poſſeſſion of Hampton. The ſpirit which has ſhewn itſelf among the people on this occaſion gives ſtrong hopes that the enemy will meet with a proper reception, and that their progreſs will ſoon be ſtopped.

By accounts from the ſouthward, that may be depended on, we learn, that on the 12th of October, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cornwallis wheeled from Charlotte. On the 14th Col. Davidſon entered the town. The enemy ſeem to have gone off in great haſte. They left their kettles on the fire. Twenty-five waggons, which were left about 5 miles from the town, with a quantity of valuable loading, fell into our hands; and meaſures were taking by Col. Davidſon to harraſs the enemy in their retreat, until other troops can come up. The lateſt account is, that Colonel Davie, with a body of horſe, was in purſuit of the enemy, and that the troops under General Sumner, Brigadier General Morgan, &c. were in motion, to intercept and cut off their retreat; ſo that we are in hopes ſoon to be able to give our readers ſome very important and agreeable accounts from that quarter.

It is alſo reported, and generally believed, that Colonel Clark, with a party of Carolinians and Georgians, ſurpriſed and took Auguſta at the very inſtant the Commandant of that town was holding a treaty with the Southern Indians. Col. Clark defeated the Britiſh and the Indians, and loaded 300 horſes with the goods and preſents collected at that poſt.

Sunday evening his Excellency the Preſident of the State, the Speaker of the Honourable the Houſe of Aſſembly, and the Treaſurer of the State, arrived in town, having, agreeable to the reſolutions of the Legiſlature, taken a circuit throughout the Commonwealth, for the purpoſe of inſpecting the general police of the different counties.

The ſame day his Excellency the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France arrived at his houſe in this city from the eaſtward.

Sunday laſt arrived in port the privateer Holker, Capt. Keane, from a cruize, during which ſhe took the following prizes, all bound to Charleſtown, South-Carolina, viz. October 7th, in company with the Fair American, the brig Rodney from Liverpool: October 8th, a brig from Plymouth: October 14th, the brig Richard, from Glaſgow: And the 15th fell in with the ſhip Richmond, Capt. Jameſon, from Glaſgow, which, after a ſmart action, ſtruck. Capt. Keane had one man killed and one wounded. Theſe veſſels have valuable cargoes on board, conſiſting of dry goods, wine, porter, cheeſe, pork, &c. Two of them have come into the Delaware; and on the 17th Capt. Keane parted with the Fair American and ſhip in a violent gale of wind.

MARRIED, laſt Thurſday evening, WILLIAM BINGHAM, Eſq; to Miſs WILLING; Mr. JOHN PRINGLE to Miſs HOUSTON; all of this city.

*** The *American Philoſophical Society* will meet, at the Library Apartments, on Friday, the 3d day of November inſtant; and the Election for new Members will be held at the ſame time.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

TO a people engaged in a cauſe like the preſent, one of the moſt material ſervices that can be rendered is, to have the country well informed: Without this there is no keeping the public ſentiment united. It is ſurpriſing to ſee what a good effect information has on the minds of mankind in difficult or troubleſome times, or on matters which they want to know, and do not fully underſtand.

In this light, the CRISIS *extraordinary* is the moſt neceſſary publication that could appear at this time. It contains a clear line of explanation reſpecting the taxes, and the moſt ſimple perſon living can underſtand it. We were on the point of being ruined for want of information on this head: The people were diſſatisfied, becauſe they did not know, and where a little information would ſet them right, it is a pity they ſhould want it. Let the people ſee what is right and their intereſt to do, and there will be but little difficulty to get it done, provided the matter be put into a practicable train of execution.

But there is one thing ſtarted in this Criſis that I have not ſeen touched upon before, though I wiſh to ſee it more fully diſcuſſed, viz. "That if the country were conquered" (which, by the bye, it never can be, unleſs by our own neglect, in not raiſing money to ſupport our army) "thoſe whom we call Tories" (I wiſh all diſtinctions of name aboliſhed) "ſo far from having cauſe to rejoice, would be equally as bad off as the Whigs" In this I think the author a little miſtaken; *I believe the Tories would be a great deal worſe off than the Whigs.* From them the enemy has nothing to fear, and would be under little neceſſity to court their favour, or to avoid affronting them. But it is quite otherwiſe with the Whigs. Sound policy would dictate to a conqueror to endeavour to ſtand fair with men, whoſe ſpirited oppoſition had given him ſuch trouble and coſt him ſo dear; and he would probably endeavour to make the chain of ſervitude ſit eaſier upon them, by deſpiſing the Tories and making ſtill greater ſlaves of them. To know how it would be in our caſe, we need look no further back than the preſent reign in England and the laſt rebellion in Scotland. The very families who raiſed the preſent family to the throne are now treated with diſreſpect, while thoſe who oppoſed it and fomented the rebellion in Scotland are the favourites at court. And this policy was at firſt dictated and begun by one, whom they acknowledge the greateſt ſtateſman ever their iſland produced. "Make them your friends" was the advice. It was followed, and the Britiſh armies in America know the event. Charles the Second did the very ſame thing, and it requires no ſpirit of prophecy to foreſee, that juſt ſo it would be in America.

The author, after ſtating what the ſum neceſſary for defending and governing this country will be, which he eſtimates at Two Millions ſterling, and ſhewing what the enormous taxes of England are, which, from the authorities he produces, are more than eleven times greater than the preſent taxes in America, draws the following concluſion:

"Now throwing out of the queſtion every thing of honour, principle, happineſs, freedom, and reputation in the world, and taking it up on the ſimple ground of intereſt, I put the following caſe.

"Suppoſe Britain was to conquer America, and as conquerors was to lay her under no other conditions than to pay the ſame proportions toward her annual revenue which the people of England pay; our ſhare, in that caſe, would be ſix million pounds ſterling yearly; can it then be a queſtion, whether it is beſt to raiſe two millions to defend the country, and govern it ourſelves, and only three quarters of a million afterwards, or pay ſix millions to have it conquered, and let the enemy govern it.

"Can it be ſuppoſed that conquerors would chuſe to put themſelves in a worſe condition than what they granted to the conquered. In England, the tax on rum is five ſhillings and one penny ſterling per gallon, which is one ſilver dollar and fourteen coppers. Now would it not be laughable to imagine, that after the expence they have been at, they would let either Whig or Tory in America drink it cheaper than themſelves. Coffee, which is ſo conſiderable an article of conſumption and ſupport here, is there loaded with a duty, which makes the price between five and ſix ſhillings ſterling a pound, and a penalty of fifty pounds ſterling on any perſon detected in roaſting it in his own houſe. There is ſcarce an article of life you can eat, drink, wear or enjoy, that is not there loaded with a tax; even the light from Heaven is only permitted to ſhine into their dwellings by paying eighteen pence ſterling per window annually; and the humbleſt drink of life, ſmall beer, cannot there be purchaſed without a tax of nearly two coppers a gallon, beſides a heavy tax upon the malt, and another on the hops before it is brewed, excluſive of a land tax on the earth which produces them. In ſhort, the condition of that country in point of taxation is ſo oppreſſive, the number of her poor ſo great, and the extravagance and rapaciouſneſs of the court ſo enormous, that were they to effect a conqueſt of America, it is then only that the diſtreſſes of America would begin. Neither would it ſignify any thing to a man whether he be what we call a Whig or Tory. The people of England and the miniſtry of that country know us by no ſuch diſtinctions. What they want is clear ſolid revenue, and the modes they would take to procure it would operate alike on all. Their manner of reaſoning would be ſhort, becauſe they would naturally infer that if we were able to carry on a war of five or ſix years againſt them, we are able to pay the ſame taxes which they do.

"But as we can ſecurely defend and keep the country for one third leſs than what our burthen would be if it was conquered, and ſupport the governments afterward for an eighth of what Britain would levy on us, and could I find a miſer whoſe heart never felt the emotion of a ſpark of principle, even that man, uninfluenced by every love but the love of money, and capable of no attachment but to his intereſt, would, and muſt, from the frugality which governs him contribute to the defence of the country, or he ceaſes to be a miſer and becomes an ideot. But when we take in with it every thing that can ornament mankind; when the line of our intereſt becomes the line of our happineſs; when all that can chear and animate the heart; when ſenſe of honor, fame, character, at home and abroad, are interwoven not only with the ſecurity but the increaſe of property, there exiſts not a man in America, unleſs he be a hired emiſſary, who does not ſee that his good is connected with keeping up a ſufficient defence.

"I do not imagine that an inſtance can be produced in the world, of a country putting herſelf to ſuch an amazing charge to conquer and enſlave another as Britain has done. The ſum is too great for her to think of with any tolerable degree of temper; and when we conſider the burthen ſhe ſuſtains, as well as the diſpoſition ſhe has ſhewn, it would be the height of folly in us to ſuppoſe that ſhe would not reimburſe herſelf by the moſt rapid means, had ſhe once more America within her power. With ſuch an oppreſſion of expence, what would an empty conqueſt be to her? what relief under ſuch circumſtances could ſhe derive from a victory without a prize? It was money, it was revenue, ſhe firſt went to war for, and nothing but *that* would ſatisfy her. It is not the nature of avarice to be ſatisfied with any thing elſe. Every paſſion that acts upon mankind has a peculiar mode of operation. Many of them are temporary and fluctuating; they admit of ceſſation and variety: But avarice is a fixed uniform paſſion. It neither abates of its vigour nor changes its object; and the reaſon why it does not is founded in the nature of things, for wealth has not a rival where avarice is a ruling paſſion. One beauty may excel another, and extinguiſh from the mind of a man the pictured remembrance of a former one: But wealth is the phœnix of avarice, and therefore cannot ſeek a new object, becauſe there is not another in the world."

Auction of Books.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER the FIRST.

THIS DAY, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, A COLLECTION of valuable BOOKS will begin to be SOLD by AUCTION, at the Houſe of David Franks, in Second-ſtreet, by WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer. The Sale will be continued on THURSDAY Forenoon, at Ten o'Clock.---Alſo at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon of the ſaid Thurſday.

Catalogues of the Books to be had at Bell's Book-Store, next to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet. ¶

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

FRANCIS BAILEY,

In Market ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, three doors weſt of the Poſt-Office,

The Continental Almanac;

CONTAINING, beſides every thing neceſſary in an Almanac, a deſcription of the Figures (the Devil and General Arnold, &c.) exhibited and paraded through the ſtreets of Philadelphia, on Saturday the 30th of September, 1780, illuſtrated with a Plate neatly engraved,---Propheſies, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo, ANDRE's TRIAL.

The Public are hereby Informed,

THAT the Continental Ferry, acroſs Delaware, at Trenton, is removed from the Upper to the Lower Ferry, of which all perſons in public employ, having occaſion to paſs the ſaid Ferry, are to take notice: Where good Boats and careful Attendance is continued for the convenience of private Travellers alſo. Oct. 25.

Mountholly, November 1, 1780.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Captain JAMES DILLON, late of Mountholly, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, within three months from the above date, in order for ſettlement.

† WILLIAM STRETCH, Executor.

BROKE into the paſture of Peter Phipps, in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 18th of this inſtant, A Bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, ſhod all round; the ſaid horſe broke into the paſture with a bridle on. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and have him again. PETER PHIPPS.

The 28th of the 10th Month, 1780. ¶

Elizabeth-Town STAGE.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs the PUBLIC, that he has provided a STAGE-WAGGON, commodiouſly fitted for paſſengers, and will ſet out from the ſign of the Croſs-Keys, at the corner of Cheſtnut and Third-ſtreets, in Philadelphia, on every Wedneſday and Saturday mornings, preciſely at 10 o'clock, and proceed to Princeton; there meet the ſtages who have engaged to be there from Elizabeth-Town and Morris-Town, every Thurſday at 12 o'clock, and Sunday evenings. The rout of this ſtage is from the Croſs-Keys on Wedneſday to Four Lanes End; Thurſday morning proceed to Trenton, to the houſe of Jacob G. Bergen, there breakfaſt; from thence to Princeton, to Col. Jacob Hyer's, and return to Trenton the ſame evening; from thence next morning by the Four Lanes End to Philadelphia; Saturday we proceed from Philadelphia to Four Lanes End, Sunday to Trenton by 12 o'clock, from thence to Princeton; Monday return from Princeton, dine at Trenton, and proceed to the Four Lanes End; Tueſday morning to Philadelphia.

All paſſengers, packages, &c. are deſired to be at each place at the above appointed times.—The price for each paſſenger from Philadelphia to Princeton is Two Silver Dollars, or the exchange in Continental, and the ſame for 150lb baggage.

The ſubſcriber will purchaſe goods for gentlemen at as low a rate as may be had, and charge five per cent. for purchaſing, and will charge only half the aforeſaid price for the freight, provided he has not full loads of paſſengers and baggage; and in caſe he has, he will procure teams that will carry the goods at the ſame rate.—All gentlemen and ladies who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on punctual attendance, and their favours will be gratefully acknowledged, by

The public's humble ſervant,

Oct. 20, 1780. GERSHOM JOHNSON.

N. B. Philadelphia and Trenton papers may be had of ſaid Johnſon.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, Wholeſale or Retail, by

HALL and SELLERS,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *oppoſite the Jerſey-Market,*

A neat EDITION of

THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good Type, and exceeding good Paper.

At ſame Place may be had

DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOKS, PRIMERS, WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, &c.

WRAPPING PAPER,

To be SOLD, by

HALL & SELLERS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1780.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mark Freeman, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcribers for ſettlement; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accompts properly atteſted.

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,
RICHARD FOOTMAN,
BENJAMIN GIBBS, } Executors.

N. B. A large well improved PLANTATION, in Bucks county, near Greene-Park, and an excellent TANYARD, in the Northern Liberties, to be LETT. Enquire as above. 6 w.

C. P. & N. RAGUET,

In Front-ſtreet, five Doors below Walnut-ſtreet, have for SALE,

WEST-INDIA RUM, in Hogſheads;
FRENCH BRANDY, in Tierces;
Brown & Muſcovado SUGARS, in Hogſheads & Barrels;
COFFEE, in Bags and Barrels;
COCOA, in Barrels;
COTTON, in Bags;
GUN-POWDER, in Barrels of 100 lbs. each;
FLINTS, in Tierces;

And a large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, viz. Cloths, Durants, Manchester Velvets, Druggets, Shaloons, Sewing Silk, Twiſt, Linens, Lawns, Cambricks, French and Engliſh Gauzes, Ribbons, Black and White Blonde Laces, Silk Stockings, Flowers, Feathers, Pins, &c. &c. &c. ¶

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Parrock, William Auſtin, Richard Yorke, and Andrew Elliot, Eſq; all late of the city of Philadelphia, have in due courſe of law been forfeited and ſeized, to the uſe of this State:

We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby give NOTICE, That the eſtates of the ſaid John Parrock, William Auſtin, Richard Yorke and Andrew Elliot, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages, Lots and Tenements, viz.

No. 1. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, adjoining the houſe formerly occupied by John Parrock; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Parrock.

No 2 A two ſtory frame meſſuage, lot of ground and ferry wharff, on the north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 98 feet to low water mark, and extending in depth north and ſouth 42 feet; late the eſtate of the ſaid William Auſtin.

No. 3. Two contiguous lots of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, each containing in breadth about 18 feet, and in depth 140 feet; on one of which lots is erected a three ſtory brick meſſuage and kitchen, and on the other a frame ſtable, adjoining ground of Rudolph Bunner and John Ellick; late the eſtate of the ſaid Richard Yorke.

No 4. A three ſtory brick meſſuage and ſtore adjoining, with the lots whereon the ſame are erected, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, and extending to Dock-ſtreet; in tenure of Meſſieurs John Maxwell Neſbit and Company.

No. 5. A two ſtory meſſuage and lot of ground, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Market and Mulberry-ſtreets; in tenure of Mr. John Jackſon, tallow-chandler; late the eſtate of the ſaid Andrew Elliot, during his natural life.

Will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-Houſe, at Philadelphia, on Monday, the ſixth day of November. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one-fourth of the purchaſe-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month after the day of ſale; and on failure thereof the premiſes in like manner to revert to the State and the money paid to be forfeited; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties the Agents will attend at the Court-Houſe on the 10th day after ſale to receive the firſt payment, and on the 30th day after ſale to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the uſe of the State.

WILLIAM WILL,)
ROBERT SMITH,) Agents.

On Saturday, the 4th of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes,

A LOT of GROUND, with a two ſtory ſtone houſe thereon erected, ſituate in Germantown, adjoining Thomas Roſe, and others, now the property of the Reformed Congregation of the ſaid place, and to be ſold by us the ſubſcribers,

SEBASTIAN MILLER,
FELTY HURTOR,
JOHN GODWOLD,
JOHN PECONEY, } Truſtees.

¶

Eaſton, Northampton County, October 12, 1780.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Henry Fullert, late of Eaſton deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are likewiſe requeſted to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted.

¶ ABRAHAM BERLIN, Adminiſtrator.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

STYNER AND CIST,

In SECOND-STREET, four Doors above RACE-STREET,

THE PRACTICE of the FRENCH PRONUNCIATION, alphabetically exhibited: Wherein the ſeveral ſounds of the letters are diſtinguiſhed, and the words which have the ſame ſound are placed in one claſs: With two Spelling Vocabularies, French and Engliſh.

By JOHN PERRIN.

N. B. At the above place alſo may be had, John Perrin's Grammar of the French Tongue; James Buchanan's Regular Engliſh Syntax; Dilworth's Spelling Book; The New-England and American Primers, &c. &c.

Balſamick Powders.

IN performing amputations, &c. many fatal conſequences have been experienced; ſuch as exquiſite pain, convulſions, delirium, acute fevers, &c. &c. from the uſe of ligatures, beſides the incertitude of their ſucceeding.

PETER FOWLER, chemiſt, now reſident in Paris, ſtimulated by humanity, has invented a new aſtringent powder, which, after a year and a half practice on different objects and various caſes, under the direction and inſpection of the faculty at Paris, by their recommendation is offered to the public as infallible, even in the moſt critical caſes. This powder has neither taſte nor ſmell; it contains nothing acid, alkaline nor ſtyptick; ſtops all kinds of hemorrhages, both intern and extern; it radically cures, in a little time, a loſs of blood, dyſentery, hemorrides, ſpitting of blood, vomiting and bleeding at the noſe, reſolves blood extravaſated in conſequence of falls or contuſions.

Its internal uſe, abſolutely innocent, cannot cauſe any inconvenient ſenſation to the ſtomach; it is ſucceſsfully employed in all wounds, attended with a hemorrhage, ſuch as gaſhes of ſabres, thruſts of ſwords, &c. In bleeding at the noſe it may be uſed as ſnuff. Every family ſhould keep a box of this powder, to remedy on the ſpot all danger to which people are always expoſed, eſpecially in the night, as by the ſudden loſs of blood ſeveral women periſh after delivery. In a battle or naval engagement, the wounded that may be attacked with any hemorrhagy whatſoever, if provided with a box of this powder, may ſtop the effuſion of their own blood without the help of a ligature; at leaſt it would be neceſſary that officers were always furniſhed with it, to be able to ſave the lives of a great number of brave ſoldiers, who periſh by weakneſs, as from their ſituation they cannot otherwiſe be timely relieved.

The ſaid powders to be ſold at the ſtore of Mr. EZRA JONES, in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreet, where an extract of the proceedings of the faculty of Paris are depoſited, reſpecting ſome particular caſes, and method of applying the ſaid powders. ¶

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Elk, in Cecil county, Maryland, a NEGROE MAN, named Cato, a ſtrong made fellow, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, a native of New-England, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, ſomewhat on the Dutch dialect, is an impudent, ſour, down looking fellow. His clothing is doubtful, as he took none from home, ſave a coarſe dirty tow ſhirt and trowſers, an old jacket without ſleeves, and a half-worn wool hat; but it is ſuppoſed he has taken with him from the neighbourhood, a new ſhirt, with wrought thread buttons at the wriſtbands, alſo a red cloth jacket and double lapelled drab coloured jacket, the body much worn, but the ſleeves are nearly new cloth, the buttons oppoſite the lapels on the breaſt are ſome of them pewter, ſome old mohair, and thoſe underneath are apple-tree; he alſo took a two buſhel bag, marked with the letter A. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any goal or otherwiſe, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

ABRAHAM MITCHELL.

Maſters of veſſels are forbid to take him on board.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Little-Britain township, Lancaſter county, State of Pennſylvania, on Sunday night, the 17th of September, A Black MARE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, a large ſtar and ſmall ratch in the face, a ſmall ſwitch tail, ſhod all round with new ſhoes, blind of the near eye, unperceivable, except cloſely examined. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſo as the owner may have his mare, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ ALEXANDER DUNCAN.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

MADE their eſcape from the goal of Cumberland county, State of New-Jerſey, this evening, about nine o'clock, the following REFUGEES, who were driven on ſhore at Antuxet by Col. Pope, and committed to my cuſtody on the 30th day of Auguſt laſt, viz. *Noah Morris*, ſtriped veſt without ſleeves, no hat, wears his hair ſhort, which is black. *William Dutton*, black hair, no veſt nor hat, midling ſtature. *Jehu Burton*, no hat nor veſt, light hair tied behind. *Samuel Taylor*, of a ſandy complexion, ſtriped red and white ſailor's outſide jacket. *Painter Stockley*, or *Stokely*, no veſt, maccaroni hat, tall of ſtature, darkiſh complexion. *Benjamin Welding*, tall and ſlim, thin viſage, black hair and beard: Had on a dirty dark coloured coatee, much patched. *Jeſſe Wilſon*, light complexion, ſometimes wears his hair tied behind: Had on a light coloured upper and under veſt; wounded on the back of his right ſhoulder in the action with Col. Pope; of a very timorous diſpoſition. *James Owen*, wears a green upper veſt, black hair, thin viſage, wounded in his right ſide. Whoever will apprehend any or either of the abovenamed gentry, and deliver them to my cuſtody, ſhall receive FIFTY DOLLARS per man, together with all reaſonable charges, paid by NATHAN JOHNSON, goaler. ¶

October 2, 11 o'clock at night, 1780.

Germantown, Sept. 18, 1780.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open in the night, the ſtable belonging to John Cheſnut, from whence was ſtolen a Black STALLION, about 15 hands high, 6 years old next ſpring, branded H W, one white hind foot the off ſide, ſhod all round, paces and trots, rather more inclined to pacing. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and delivers him, ſo that the owner may have him again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horſe, paid by me,

† JOHN CHESNUT.

GOOD New HOGSHEADS will be given in exchange for CYDER. Apply to THOMAS MENDENHALL, in Church-Alley, Philadelphia. ‖

Philadelphia, October 3, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Lawrence Fagan, Abraham Piſtorius, Iſaac Tailor, Thomas Gordon, Daniel Jeans, and Daniel Williams, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for ſaid county, do hereby give NOTICE, That the eſtates of the ſaid Lawrence Fagan, Abraham Piſtorius, Iſaac Taylor, Thomas Gordon, Daniel Jeans, and Daniel Williams, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages or Tracts of Land, viz.

One lot of ground, 20 feet front by 125 feet deep, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Barracks, on which are a good three-ſtory brick houſe and kitchen; late of Lawrence Fagan.

One moiety of a 43 acre lot in Germantown, late of Abraham Piſtorius; adjoining lands of John Bringhurſt and Dr. Warner, and main ſtreet in Germantown.

One moiety of 100 acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, adjoining land of James Morris and John Roberts; late of Iſaac Taylor.

One undivided ſixth part of 140 acres of land on the river Delaware, adjoining lands of David M'Mutry, Bryan Wilkinſon and others, in Oxford townſhip; late of Thomas Gordon, jun.

One third part of an eighteen acre field, adjoining land of Iſaac Roberts, on the road to Southampton. One third part of 16 acres of wood land, adjoining Walter Moore's mill. One third part of 40 acres adjoining land of Joſhua Morris; all in the manor of Moreland; late of Daniel Jeans.

One fifth part of ten acres in Horſham townſhip, on which is a log houſe, with a large carpenter's ſhop, an orchard, meadow, &c. in good fence, adjoining lands of Charles Mullen and John Williams; late of Daniel Williams.

All which will be ſold at the Court-Houſe of this city the eighth day of November next. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock on ſaid day.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money. The remainder to be paid in one month after ſale: And on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the houſe of William M'Mullin, Eſq; below the New-Market, on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the thirtieth day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but on non-compliance with theſe conditions the premiſes again to be ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,
WILLIAM M'MULLIN, } *Agents, P. C.*

Frederick townſhip, Philadelphia county, Sept. 22.

TAKEN up on ſuſpicion, by the ſubſcriber, living near Maybury's Forge, TWO HORSES; the one a Dark Bay, 15 hands high, 6 years old, has three white feet, a ſmall ſtar on the forehead. The other a Light Bay, 14 hands high, 4 years old, a natural trotter, The ſuſpected perſon has made his eſcape. The owner or owners are deſired to call, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold within two months from the above date, by

‖ HENRY BOYER.

WAS taken up in the paſture of Samuel Hudſon, a light bay HORSE, fifteen hands high, ten years old, a blaze in his face, branded S on the near buttock, hind feet white; alſo a brown HORSE, fourteen hands and an half high, eight years old, a ſtar in his forehead, and has ſome ſaddle ſpots. The owners of ſaid horſes are deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, pay damages and charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold for the ſame. ¶ SAMUEL HUDSON.

September 12, 1780.

S T O L E N,

ON the night of the 7th inſtant, out of the ſubſcriber's field, in Hatfield townſhip, Philadelphia county,

A LIGHT CHESNUT SORREL HORSE, 3 years old laſt ſpring, about 15 hands high, has a bald face, both hind feet white about half way to the hams, has a blemiſh in one corner of his near eye, a long tail, ſhod before, a little wore on each ſhoulder with the collar, a natural trotter, canters ſlow and handy. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, or THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† JOHN FUNK.

To be S O L D,

A VARIETY of GOODS, Manufactured by the ſubſcriber, in South-alley, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet, and between Fifth-ſtreet and Sixth-ſtreet, on Hudſon's-Square, viz. COATINGS, BLANKETINGS, JANES, EVERLASTINGS, SHALLOONS, &c. He has alſo for SALE, ſeveral good LOOMS. Spinners employed as uſual, by

SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

Paſſyunk, October 4, 1780.

TAKEN up on the 26th inſt. treſpaſſing, a brown HORSE, with a ſtreak down his face, about 15 hands high, trots and paces, about 11 or 12 years old. The owner is deſired to come prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in three weeks from the date hereof.

† DANIEL HUVER.

Cheſter county, Sept. 15, 1780.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the Eſtate of JAMES M'CANAGHAY, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted unto the ſubſcribers, on or before the firſt day of November next; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to ſave trouble and expence.

DANIEL GRIFFITH,)
‖ MICHAEL GRAHM,) Adminiſtrators.
JOHN ELLIOT,)

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